

which has been used by Simpson for a section of *Unio*, will be appropriate, and its use will conform to the rules of nomenclature. The type species of *Elliptio* is *U. crassidens* Lamarck. Congeneric are at least the following species: *gibbosus* Barnes, *complanatus* Dillwyn, *fisherianus* Lea and *productus* Conrad, and probably most of the other North American species, at least those which group with the species named.

II. The substitution of *Anodontites* Bruguière, 1792, for *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799, has also been advocated by Thiele (l. c.), and is not objected to by Haas (l. c.).

I think this case is absolutely clear, and there is no earthly reason for this change. *Anodontites* was created by Bruguière in order to describe a new species, *A. crispata*, from South America. He also says that several other species belong to *Anodontites*, two of Linnæus, which he names, and seven others which he does not mention. This leaves not the slightest doubt that *Anodontites crispata* is the type of *Anodontites*. It is the first species described under this generic name, and it consequently always has to remain with this genus unless the latter is dropped for other reasons. In Simpson's synopsis, however, this species stands under *Glabaris* Gray, 1847. This is against the rules. Since there is no objection whatever to the generic name *Anodontites*, *Anodontites crispata* has to stand, and all other species of the modern *Glabaris* have to go with it, so that *Glabaris* becomes a synonym of *Anodontites*, which is a South American genus. This opens the way for the admission of Lamarck's *Anodonta*, the type of which is, according to Simpson, *Mytilus cygneus* of Linnæus.

We may now rejoice, for we have three valid generic names among the Najades which we must not confuse, *Anodontites* Bruguière (= *Glabaris* Gray), *Anodonta* Lamarck and *Anodontoides* Simpson, disregarding the synonyms *Anodon* Oken, *Anodontes* Cuvier, *Anodontopsis* Simpson and the fossil *Anodontopsis* McCoy.

THE LAND SHELLS OF GARDEN KEY, DRY TORTUGAS, FLA.

BY GEORGE H. CLAPP.

While at Key West last June on the "Eolis," Henderson and I were invited by Dr. Alfred G. Mayer, in charge of the Carnegie Institution Biological Station on Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas, to

come over and make a call. As it was only a matter of about 65 miles each way we decided to accept, so the day after their boat, the "Anton Dohrn," started we followed, and spent four delightful days on and around the keys.

Our anchorage was just off Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, and knowing that the Fort had been occupied for a great many years we thought there might be some land shells. A careful turning over of boards, bricks and stones inside the Fort yielded nothing but an occasional scorpion. Finally Henderson climbed to the top of the old magazine, which was covered with a heavy growth of vines and weeds, and almost immediately turned up an *Opeas micra*. We then discovered a *Bifidaria* on the under side of a brick, so gathered a lot of dirt and dead leaves which on picking over yielded the following:

Opeas micra (Orb.). Very common, mostly dead.

Bifidaria rupicola (Say). Not common, many alive.

Bifidaria hordeacella Pils. Common, mostly dead.

A careful search under stones and boards on top of the Fort yielded nothing.

On the beach among drift I picked up four dead, bleached *Polygyra c. carpenteriana* (Bld.) and two immature *Cerion incanum* (Binn.), evidently "floaters" from one of the eastern keys.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

BY V. STERKI.

Can the NAUTILUS give a little space for a few suggestions which it is hoped will not be offensive to the readers and collaborators, but meet with approval and—application?

1. The terms "Land and Freshwater Mollusca," or "Terrestrial and Fluviatile," or even "Extra-marine," are somewhat lengthy and cumbersome. We might say "Inland Mollusca" somewhat like the German "Binnenmollusken," and even more expressive. In a short time we should be accustomed to it and find it convenient.

2. The terms "Malacology" and "Malacologist," generally used elsewhere, have been used occasionally also by American writers in preference to "Conchology" and "Conchologist," which date from